THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Ptisburgh, January 2, 1812.

WAS LOST,

ON the night of the late Fire, a few pair of

BLANKETS.

If not stolen the person or persons holding them will confer an obligation on the owner by returning them. If stolen, I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the articles and the necessary proof to convict the thief, or Five Dollars for the articles alone.

Z A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6. 1812

REES E. FLEESON.

Has received from *Philadelphia* the following

GROCERIES,

for Sale for Cash.

London Particular Madeira Wine, } in quar.
Do do Teneriffe do. } casks.
Havanna Green Coffee in Bags
Do. Muscavado Sugar by the Barrell,
And a few boxes of Woodville's super Spanish *Segars.*

Storage and Commission business and transportation to New Orleans of all merchandize consigned to his care, will be attended to when the state of waters admit.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1812.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's mill on Puckety creek, four miles above 'squire Logan's ferry, on the Allegheny river, about the 3d of July last, a bay HORSE about 9 years old, shod all round, the two fore shoes steel-toed, marked on the nigh shoulder I. K crocked behind. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found. The above horse was owned shortly before by a John Allison, drayman, of Pittsburgh

DAVID MACLEAN.

August 3, 1812.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

PRESENTS his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

upon the modern systematic plan, in a room over the office of Philip Gilland, Esq. back of the Court House, in the Diamond, on Monday the third day of August next. Those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, are solicited to apply early, as Mr. Worthen will remain but a short time in this place.

Specimens of improvement made by his pupils in one course of exercises, may be seen at Mr. Gibson's Inn, Water street, or at the lodging of Mr. W at Mrs. Earl's, Market street, which gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

PITTSBURGH AIR FOUNDERY,

At the corner of Fifth and Smithfield-streets

JOSEPH M'CLURG, having taken his son ALEXANDER into partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

Joseph & Alexander M'Clurg.

They now take the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that the Pittsburgh Air Foundery will be carried on to the utmost extent of their abilities; where MACHINERY of any description, *Boilers for* distillers *Soap Boilers, Hatters, Fullers Salt Petre* and *Potash Kettles*, will be made agreeably to orders, on the shortest notice.

They are regularly making, and have constantly on hand, a great variety, and complete assortment of

CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING,

Tanners Bark Mills,
Oval, Nine, and Seven plate Stoves,
Franklin and Common Wood Stoves,
Elegant Round and Square Coal Stoves, of various patterns,
Bath Stoves, kitchen & common,
Grates, different sizes,
Cast Plough Board Moulds,
Gudgeons, Cranks, and Rag Wheels,
Apple and Wind Mill Nuts,
Waggon Boxes, different sizes,
Weights of all kinds,
Nail Cutters Sheers,
Mortars and Pestles,
Wool Carding Machinery,
Hollow ware, a large assortment.

Sad Irons, Hatters, and *Taylors Irons, Smiths Anvills, of different sizes*, ground and finished in the most complete manner

Orders for Machinery or castings of any kind thankfully received; and, from their strict attention to business, and the extensive variety of their patterns, gentlemen leaving orders may calculate on their being executed with the most prompt and early attention.

JOSEPH & ALEXANDER M'CLURG.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY of *Potash*, and *Salts of Lye*, for which the highest price will be given in Cash.

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 6th, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH. *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812

FOR WHOLESALE AT THE

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Ferry Street, Monongahela.

SMALL Twist Tobacco
Large Twist do.
Plug in pound and half pound do.
First rate Gun Powder,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines,
Barr Iron, &c &c.

Approved bills at 60 days taken as Cash—and orders in the Storage and Commission Line carefully attended to, by

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!

To the Memory of the Brave

Col JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS,

Who, at the head of the Cavalry, fell for his Country in the bloody engagement with the Indians the 7th of November, 1811.

O THOU! whose ardent genius rose sublime,
In spite of *envious foes* that cross'd thy way,
Snatch'd the wing'd hours of never-ling'ring time,
And fell 'ere dawn'd thy bright approaching day.

Lamented *DAVIESS*! ah! could brav'ry save,
(Refin'd by learning, and by genius fir'd,)
Their blest possessor from the early grave,
Then had'st thou liv'd till Time itself expir'd!

Sudden and awful was thy final scene;
No guilty fears thy parting soul oppress;
Thy life was spotless, and thy death serene;
When, thy last breath thy conquering country blest

Yet while thy friends deplore thy fatal doom,
And sympathising strangers with them mourn,
Immortal Fame shall bid thy mem'ry bloom,
And wind the laurel round thy sacred urn.

If grief, if tears, if earthly power could save,
Thy arm, O Death! had not the vict'ry gain'd;
But vain, alas! is every human aid,
When once oppos'd against Jehovah's reign.

Yes, he was dear to all who knew his worth,
Each breast for him the pensive sigh doth give,
Though he's united to his kindred earth,
Yet in their memory still his virtues live.

In his good heart bright Honour rear'd her throne,
In his great mind fair Freedom influence spread;
While firm Integrity claim'd him as her own,
And threw her dazzling lustre round his head.

Firmness of soul still mark'd the path he trod,
His breast was warm'd by valour's sacred flame;
He bow'd to each decree assign'd by God,
And bore with resignation ev'ry pain.

Ah! too soon lost by savage lawless rage,
Bath'd with his country's tears our hero fell:
Pride of our hearts, and glory of the age,
BRAVE DAVIESS!—honour's brightest son farewell!

No time thy memory ever will erase,
But distant ages shall revere thy fame;
And while their heroes shall thy actions trace
Repeat with wonder thy illustrious name.

BERTRAND GUERIN,
Professor of the French Language in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

N. B Young gentlemen of Kentucky, press forward to the field of action, at the first warning, and there recollect that death by arresting the hero in the career of victory, at the post of honour, does not rob him, but enriches him more! Bear in mind that the hero whom we shall ever lament, has consecrated his virtues to the most remote ages.—Virtues which have never belied themselves; and more than sufficient to secure public gratitude, and the admiration of the brave men, whose chief and model he was, by his valour—Intrepid to the last breath, calm, and even pleased to die for his country, he bade with the greatest heroism an eternal farewell to this mortal scene, and expired. No, gentlemen, he was a Christian, and left this fleeting life for immortality; as soon as the tomb opens, immortality begins.

O holy Religion! how consoling thy doctrines! They elevate the soul, enlarge the thoughts of man, place the creature under the eye of the Creator; they are especially salutary, thy admirable doctrines, in the midst of camps and the dangers of war, they support heroism; place the rewards by the side of the good deeds; and appoint the heavens, to remunerate the services rendered to the earth. The insane man who believes that his life passes away like a shadow, who believes that with with him the scene closes here below, cannot be possessed with heroic courage, with that devotedness, that generous resignation of his own life, which characterises the hero, and distinguishes the Colonel whose virtues we shall ever recall to mind, with a religious and patriotic emotion.

What a sad duty was reserved for me—United to him by the endearing ties of friendship and gratitude, nearly of the same age, had I a right to think, that having hardly reached the meridian of his years, I should be doomed to supplicate the blessings of heaven, upon his sad remains, and weep with his friends over his tomb? but what can I say, which shall not fall short of his glorious death alone?—Sadness impoverishes my thoughts, and teaches me that words expire in grief B. G.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Portuguese Sufferers.

The Committee for Portuguese contributions has communicated to us the following facts, transmitted to them in a report of the Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Coimbra, which we give to the public for the purpose of enabling it to form a judgement of the barbarous system of French warfare.

This Bishopric contains 290 parishes, of which only 26 escaped the visits of the French army.

Six villages on the mountains of Busaco were burnt to the ground.

In the parish of Espinho, about a league from these mountains, eight houses were burnt; in that of Pala, 54; in that of S. Combadao, a hamlet; Sobral, 3 hamlets; Redinha, 1 burns to the ground, 21 destroyed; Pombal; 1 whole street burnt down; Arganil, the village of Olho Marinho, Condeixa, all the magnificent palaces and churches, and a number of houses burnt; Mirande, the loss in houses burnt estimated at 165,000 crowns; S. Andre de Poyares, besides the houses destroyed in the adjacent hamlets, there only remains stones which fire could not consume; Almalaguez entirely burnt down; Payam, besides houses in different villages, as they retreated on the public road,

Almessa, whither the people fled as an asylum, from its being surrounded by mountains and common, and without communicating roads, was sacked; many of the inhabitants of Canhi, and all of Antonhol, were carried to the latter place and shot.

At Tapeus they cut the sinews of an old man whom they caught in his house, opened his veins, and then killed him with their bayonets.

They took away and destroyed all the corn, &c. In the district of Arega they took away and destroyed 12,054 moys of wheat; in Mirande, &c. 1000.

At Assafaza, two priests, 80 years old, were assassinated.

At Figuera des Vinhos, they flayed an old man from the chin to his breast; and they cut the throat of another, like a pig.

At Rego da Murta, they killed an old man by strokes of a hammer.

At Pombal, they hanged a peasant on a tree, and burnt him over a slow fire.

At Vacarissa, they tore open the mouth of an old woman of 80, so that the lower jaw fell on her breast; another old blind woman of 85, they cut down.

At St. Jago de Guarda, they burnt two women alive; and they hanged 2 men in sight of their wives and children.

At Arganil, having found a poor man hid at the bottom of a cave, they cruelly massacred him.

At Coja, they tore out the tongue & jaws of a poor old palsied woman.

At Anciao, they had a peasant trod on by horses till he died.

At Poyares, they suffocated a little child and threw it at the foot of an oak tree.

At Pombiero, after cutting off the hands and nose of a poor old man, and making him carry the body of a Frenchman in his cart, they killed him.

At Villa-covas, the bachelor Joze Freiri de Faria, 49 years of age, as he was getting away in a cart, from the rout, was caught by the French, who by force of blows made him pass a stream on foot: and in the middle of it they quartered the crown of his head, and ripped open his belly; at the same time they put his father to death, after making him a spectator of this horrid barbarity. Not one of the 2969 assassinations committed by the enemy, was unaccompanied by attrocious and doleful circumstances.

At the town of Pereira, five monsters suffocated a poor woman of 60, who was at the point of death, and had received the last sacrament.

At Oliveira, they ripped open a girl from the belly to the breast, after violation.

At Ceira, as an old man of 70, was running away to avoid the sight of their horrid treatment of a girl under age, he was despatched by the sword. In the same village, a girl throwing herself into her father's arms, to avoid their violence, they killed the father; and after ripping her up, they threw her on the father's dead body.

In Matta Maurisca, 12 women were found dead and hanging on trees, after the most brutal violence.

Near Coimbra, a woman and babe in her arms were killed before the eyes of the husband, in defending themselves from their brutality.

In another parish, 44 women were left in a most deplorable state, with a loathsome disease, which carried many to their graves.

I shall finish this dreadful narration, which might fill whole pages, by recording, that in the village of Pusos 55 persons were assassinated; among whom a child was burnt alive.

The ravages in the church are incredible; even the parish books were destroyed: the number of cups, vestments, linen, &c. would astonish: in some parts where they were hid, they were discovered by the enemy: though sometimes by the people, to save their lives.

Some judgement may be formed by the loss of the church of S. Peter, &c. Goveia, which amounted to 2000l Pinhares, 800l. S Julian, 800l Lames de Mirande, 2500l. Sacrilege was general, and wherever they discovered the sacred particles, though without the sacred vase—they burnt and destroyed them.

The losses in this Bishopric afterwards appeared:—At Tapies, from 428, the inhabitants were reduced to 200. Lourisal, not a third part remain. Quiaios, in April, there were still 870 sick Lafmas de Mirande, 300 persons died of malignant fevers. Alhagos, 300 died, besides others buried without a priest. Carapinheira, 143. Figuera, 4135. Montemor, 221. Tavarede, 600. Redinha, 300.

To form an idea of the misery of this unhappy people, I shall give some examples, that by these, one may judge of the rest:—Torrezelo lost 427 head of cattle; Azere, 2000; Serpins, 5080; Mirande, 9589; Alvarga, 2994; Vargea de Goes, 2084; Selaviza, 5584; Pombeiro, 411; Poiares, 671; Lavijada, 1223, Alvas, Ssrgado, 2217; Sarmeil, 1214; District of Arega, 54160—510 mules.

In the olive grounds the ravages were immense: Poiares, 2126 trees; Mirande, 1650.

In some parishes the calculation of actual loss is stated; I shall mention some:

District of Arega, in private property, 400l: Vale, 900l.: Eulalia, 1000l the parish of S. Jago, in Coimbra, 150 000l.

2969 persons assassinated. 1144 houses burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

By the brig Brutus, Moor, from Cadiz, we learn, that Marshal Soult, had arrived on the opposite side, with a reinforcement of 12,000 men—that a constant bombardment was kept up by the French, who had thrown 500 shells a day into Cadiz, which had done some damage, and placed the shipping in the harbor in considerable danger.

His excellency gov. Galusha, Vermont, passed through Rutland village on Tuesday last on his way to meet the council of the state at Montpelier. The object, we are informed, is, with a view to consult on the immediate and vigorous defence of the frontiers, gov. G. has procured 1000 stand of arms from the U. S. arsenal at Springfield, which, we understand, he intends to distribute to the militia near the lines.

N. Y. Pub. Adv.

A quantity of arms for the U. States troops arrived at Burlington some time since.

ib.

A gentleman who was from Burlington last week, informs us that one regiment of the detached militia of Vermont, and a proportion of the militia of the state of N. Y. had arrived at Burlington, and were placed under the command of col. Clark.

ib.

LONDON, *June* 9.

From a French gentleman who arrived, we received yesterday the following instrument, dictated in the accustomed spirit of Bonaparte on the eve of a new war. It is, we understand, published from the French head quarters in Prussia.

PROCLAMATION.

FRENCHMEN!

"I am again called upon to wage war with the north.

SOLDIERS!

"I myself will lead you against the Russians.

"In the commencement of July I shall be present at St. Petersburgh, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander, the fit boundaries of his dominions.

"Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh again to ruin it.

"NAPOLEON."

TO THE POLES.

"POLES—I have given you a king: I will extend your limits: your country shall be enlarged beyond what it was in the times of Stanislaus.

"The grand duke of Wurtzburgh, our uncle, shall be your king. The king of Prussia has evinced his friendship for us. He has proved by his conduct his attachment and fidelity to the common cause; and he has put his troops at our disposal: unite yourselves with them—do not renew the ancient hatred between you, but support the glory of your ancestors."

Talleyrand is stated in the most recent letters from Gottenburgh, to be at Wilna, in order to treat with Romanzoff; other accounts say with Benningsen.

Letters of the 15th May, from St. Petersburgh, state, that admiral Chickagoff had been sent on a pacific mission to Constantinople, invested with full powers; and that admiral Gregg had gone to Bucharest to assist in the attainment of the same subject.

A *Hamburgh correspondent*, of the 25th ult. mentions, that Bonaparte had left Dresden, and had followed his army towards the Russian frontiers.

Very late and very Important Intelligence from London.

Yesterday afternoon, the Pilot-Boat Thorne returned to this port, from a cruise of 10 days off the coast.

In the Sound the Thorne fell in with and boarded the brig Felix, capt Cornwall, in 32 days from Galway, for this port, and obtained from capt C. a London paper, (the Star) of the evening of the 17th of June, which the Editors of the '*Mercantile Advertiser*' were politely favored with, and from which we have made the following important extracts, relative to the repeal of the "*orders in council*"

LONDON, *June* 17.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will be seen from our report of the debate in the House of Commons last night, that Ministers have determined to rescind the orders in council; but they mean, most wisely, as we think to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American Non-Intercourse Act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations, if France be permitted, by the Americans, with impunity, to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations, by which the conduct of her ruler has been ever distinguished——The Gazette of Saturday will contain a Proclamation to this effect.

The termination of our disputes with America is thus at hand, and we trust there is not a human being on either side of the Atlantic, who will not raise his hands in thankfulness to heaven for the conciliatory disposition which the British Ministers have manifested——Without entering at all into the question of the policy or impolicy of the orders in council, for the discussion would now be fruitless, we hail even their temporary repeal as a blessing conferred on mankind in general.

The opening of the trade with America will now prove how far the conclusions, drawn by most individuals from the evidence laid before Parliament, have been correct; and most sincerely do we hope that the revival of a brisk traffic between the two countries will raise the drooping spirits of our Manufactures, and give bread to the thousands of our fellow countrymen, whose discontent (we will not say disaffection) is described as having arisen from the interruption of our intercourse with America.

But the beneficial effects of this magnanimous concession, on the part of G. B. will be felt far beyond the limits of the British Empire. If it be true that there exists in America a French faction, always alive to every thing that can produce a rupture between the two countries, the fulcrum upon which they rested their animosities is now removed, and the President of the U. S. must now retrace his warlike step, and resume the language and attitude of peace. France, we have no doubt, will continue to burn, sink, and destroy the defenceless American merchantmen as

usual: but we look forward to a revolution in the popular sentiment in America, and G. B. will then no longer have to contend single handed against the common enemy of civil society.—We trust that the sober, the enlightened, and wealthy part of the American population (we mean the Federalists) will now resume the legitimate preponderance in the Councils of their country. The real motives of the blustering documents against G. B. which have issued from the democratic party in the U. S. will then be disclosed, and the important discovery will be made of what are really the true interests of America.

N. York, July 28

NEW YORK, Aug. 2

His B. M. armed ketch Gleaner, of 10 guns, 35 days from England and 9 from Halifax arrived in our bay yesterday Mr Geo. Barclay, son of the late consul Barclay, is a messenger, with dispatches for our government, and his B. majesty's charge d'affairs. Mr. Barclay goes on immediately to Washington with his despatches.

A. J. Foster, esq. col. Barclay, gen. Wallace, and the gov. of Bermuda had sailed for England in Atalanta sloop of war.

The British June Packet from England was going into Halifax as the Gleaner came out.

The Gleaner has brought no English papers and we cannot learn that she has brought out a printed copy of the repeal of the orders in council, which it was said she had.

We have been favored with Halifax papers to the 18th July.

Halifax, July 17.

H. M. S. Maidstone, capt. Burdett, has arrived from England with despatches. Sailed from Plymouth June 17. Despatches in *cypher* from France to the U. S. are said to have been intercepted. The Acasta, Nymph, and Lotra frigates, were under sailing orders supposed for this place, and ten line of battle ships and several frigates, were fitting with the greatest expedition, it was said for foreign service.

SALEM, *July* 31.

From Spain.

Capt. Endicott, of the Janus, who left Alicant the 18th of June, informs that at that time the French were in small parties in the neighbourhood of that place, lending the Spaniards their assistance in collecting their harvests.

There was a garrison of about 6000 men in Alicant, they did not however like to risk themselves far from the city, to drive away their French friends, as the French had a strong force lying at Denia, four leagues from Alicant.—Alicant is now strongly fortified, and they appear to be under no apprehension from the French taking it at present.

A strong expedition was forming at Minorca, against Catalonia—it was making up of troops from Gibraltar, Sicily, & at the different Spanish ports in the Mediterranean; about 500 men left Alicant in English transports to join them.

Capt Endicott was informed by the American Consul at Gibraltar, that the Spanish army under Ballesteros had been engaged with the French army, and had been beaten by the loss of 1500 men, also, that it was confidently expected Lord Wellington would soon attack the French army under Marmont at Seville. They are very sanguine, as the English army had been very strongly reinforced of late. Was informed while at Alicant, that the crops were likely to be very abundant in the South of Spain this year, consequently all kinds of bread stuff had fallen.

A number of Greek ships from the Levant, by way of Majorca, loaded with wheat, has touched at Alicant, not being able to effect sales, had proceeded on to the westward. Two however remain at Alicant doing but very little business.

From Halifax.

Late Intelligence from England.

A Ketch arrived here on Wednesday last from Plymouth, bound to the United States, with despatches for the British minister, but learning from a vessel she spoke that Mr. Foster was in Halifax, put in there for advice; and it seems her despatches were of such a nature that it was determined to send her immediately to N. York, and she sailed in company with the cartel. What was considered as giving importance to them was doubtless the positive repeal of the orders in council, which took place on the 11th of June, as the Governor assured Mr. Howe, the publisher of the Gazette. Mr. Gardner understood this vessel brought London dates to the 21st. The publication of the paper was delayed for the intelligence the day Mr. G. came away, but he was not able to obtain one. Much good, as to the reconciliation, seemed to be expected from this act of concession in the British government. The Ketch is probably at New-York.

The Maidstone frigate, which left Plymouth the 17th of June, had arrived at Halifax, and sailed immediately on a cruize. An embargo was laid at Halifax for 30 days, in order to collect the coasting and merchant vessels by convoy. The Americans were treated with great kindness by admiral Sawyer and by the inhabitants, and the crews were suffered to go at large till they learnt the depredations of our privateers, when they were confined in prison, but well treated.

Fulton's Steam Ferry Boat.

This excellent machine, consisting of a boat with two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and a rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson between this city and the city of Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for travelling—Horses and waggons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without rising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing; but goes back and forth by changing the motion of the wheel. On Saturday the corps of flying artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus Hook to this city, on its way to Albany, at four trips, on the first of which it brought 4 pieces of artillery (6 pounders) and limbers, 4 ammunition waggons, 27 horses and 40 soldiers, besides a number of other passengers.

Extract of a letter from Albany to the Editor, dated July 26, 11 o'clock P. M

"An express has just arrived from Ogdenburgh, which place he says he left on Friday morning last, the 24th. inst. He states that the Prince Regent and Almira, (British vessels of 16 and 8 guns) were laying off that place in the river St Lawrence, and it was feared that they would burn the boats and shiping at that port. Gen. Van Rensselaer and suit were there; and on Tuesday afternoon a fort was thrown up by order of the General. The shipping had been hauled as far up into the Oswegatchie river as possible; and as there is a considerable number of resolute and daring militia suddenly collected there from St Lawrence county, some hope was entertained that they might either prevent the destruction of the shiping & town, or pay the enemy well for their attack, should they make one. Still as our people have only four 6 pounders at Ogdensburgh, and as they could not get large guns immediately, they were considerably alarmed for the village & we very much fear that ere now; the shipping if not the town is destroyed. The man who brought the express stated, that it was thought that our people with two or three 12 pounders could destroy those small armed ships, as the station on the bank would give them great advantage; and he told me he came to this city for the purpose of procuring from the Gov. two or three heavy pieces for the troops under Gen Van Rensselear. But his excellency is absent, together with the Secretary, and the man said he must return as he came, since he could find no one who had authority to deliver the guns.

"The report from Sacket's harbor, mentioned in the Albany Gazette, is confirmed in substance, by the arrival of a gentleman who went out by direction of his excellency, with money to pay some of the troops. Some of the British ships after leaving Sacket's harbor appeared at Ogdensburgh as above mentioned. Gen Dearborn has arrived here this morning from Boston, & the flying artillery from your city have arrived here also. Before they came there was about 900 (infantry) collected here.

E. Post

From the Boston Centinel, July 28.

While we express our pleasure at the safety of the Constitution, we regret to state that the U. S. brig Nautilus, 12 guns Capt Crane, 16 hours from New-York, on a cruize. was captured the 16th ult. by the British friate Shannon, after a hard chase of six hours, during which the Nautilus was obliged to start her water, and throw over all her lee guns. She was order to Halifax, with Lt. Crane on board; the remainder of the crew (106 in number) were sent on board the Africa. The officers were treated with great respect.——Several of the Nautilus crew entered on board the Shannon, acknowledged themselves British subjects, (except one named Jesse Bates; seaman, an American.)

The British Squadron which chased the Constitution and captured the Nautilus, consisted of the following vessels viz. The frigate Shannon, P. V. B. Brooke Esq. Commodore rated a 38 but mounting 48 guns, with 300 men—Gueries, Capt Dacres, rated 38, mounting 50 guns, 300 men—Belvidera, capt. Byron, rated 38, mounting 46 guns, 275 men—Æolus, Lord James Townsend, rated 32 guns, mounting 44 guns, 294 men;—and the Africa, capt. Bastard, rated 64, mounting 76, 500 men.

We have no late news from Commodore Rodgers squadron. Our late accounts, left it to the east of the Grand Banks, steering E——We have seen some guessing indulged as to the ultimate destination of this squadron;——for ourselves we feel confident that if commodore Rodgers has received orders to proceed to france, he will proceed there, or if he has orders to protect the coast of the U S. he will endeavour equally to do his duty. We not only wait impatiently for official advices on this subject, but also respecting that what has actually been done by the squadron. It will be recollected that Gov Harrison suffered until it was known what were the preces nature of his orders. Our navy is composed of as good "bone and gristle," and contains as patriotic and brave (and it has been proved by the constitution, as prudent) officers, as any country can produce; and we fear not to trust them in the path of duty.

We are happy to learn, that the ship Fox Muzvy, from Gibraltar for N. Y. has arrived at Newport, having on board nearly $ 100,000.

From the N. York columbian.

FIRST BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH.

The following account is taken from the mouth of a respectable gentleman of Herkimer, who was engaged in the action and may be relied on as perfectly accurate.

(The account furnished Mr. Cook of Albany by Judge Atwater, is no less so, but does not go into the details.) Our correspondent remarks, in addition to the narrative, that

"Many other particulars are given, such as, that our people on the point opposite the battery saw the splinters fly from the Royal George, heard the screeching of the men on board, &c. capt Woolsey says, the shot must have perforated her magazine and if hot must have blown her up. Alarms were given of the landing of British troops below the harbor which were unfounded. The inhabitants removed many of their valuable effects, but every one was emulous to excel in serving his country. The British did not know that we had a single gun mounted, till the 32 pounder gave them the information.

It appears, they calculated to divert themselves a little on the Sabbath in a defenceless port—but their anticipated joy vanished in the smoke of our ordnance. The vessels in the harbor were scuttled and sunk, to prevent their being taken; but will be raised without much trouble.

From this specimen of Yankee prowes, I imagine a lesson will be taught the royal tygers that they will not soon forget."

ACTION AT SACKET'S HARBOR.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. capt M. T. Woolsey, of the Oneida lying in Sackets Harbor discovered from the mast-head of his brig five sail, all British viz:

The Royal George, of 24 guns; the Prince Regent, a new ship supposed of 22; the Elmira, of 20; the Seneca of 18 the name of the other not known; about 5 leagues distant, beating up for the harbor, with the wind dead ahead. The troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in the neighboring detachments and volunteers, who arrived in the course of the day to the amount of nearly 3 000—— Soon after sunrise the Prince Regent brought to and captured the custom house boat, about 7 miles from the harbor, on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and sent on shore, with a message to colonel Bellinger, the commandant at the Harbor, demanding the surrender of the Oneida, and the late British schooner Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws and fitting for a privateer—and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the vilage or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this capt. Woolsey left the harbor in the Oneida, and ran down within a league of the squadron; when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with a battery erected last week, with springs on his cables. Capt. W being the most experienced engineer present left the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant, and went on shore and took the command of a 32 pounder mounted the day before on the battery, the other guns of which consisted of 9 pounders.

By this time the enemy had arrived within gun shot, the Royal George, as flag-ship ahead, and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was reciprocally continued for more than two hours, all our guns being well manned and served—and it was plainly discovered that the Royal George and Prince Regent were much injured. At this time as the flag ship was wearing, to give another broadside, a ball from the 32 pounder* was seen to strike her and rake her completely, after which the squadron fired but a few guns, and bore away for Kingston our brave citizens giving three hearty cheers, and greeting the ears of his majesty's faithful subjects with the well remembered tune of *Yankee Doodle*, from all the music at the post, not a man being killed or even hurt on our side.

The officers, detached troops, volunteers, and citizens universally, displayed a degree of firmness, intrepidity & patriotism on the occasion worthy the sons of freemen and defenders of republican government.

The action was maintained within point blank shot. Most of the enemy's balls struck the rocks below the battery and one 32 pound shot was picked up by our citizens, it having lodged near the breast work.

** Judge Atwater informs us, that Mr. W. brother to capt Woolsey, who was in the action says, the shot was from one of two long brass nines belonging to this state, under the care of capt Camp, of Sackets Harbor. Two shot from these pieces hulled the Royal George, and one carried away the fore top-gallant-mast of the Prince Regent. Judge A. also met on Tuesday morning, at Turin, 45 miles this side of Sackets Harbor, 2 long twelves, on travelling carriages, which would probably reach the harbor on Wednesday evening.*

ALBANY, *July* 30.

Northern Frontiers

Since our last we have learned, from a source entitled to the utmost credit, that 400 tents have been sent forward for the use of the militia of this state now in service on that frontier—that one thousand stand of arms have also been forwarded to that quarter, in addition to the 500 which were previously deposited at the state arsenal at Elizabethtown, in Essex county; and that the most active measures are taking to furnish supplies of all kinds, as well as for the comfort and conveniences of the troops, as to enable them to defend from every attack the frontier committed to their charge.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.

We learn that a communication on militiary affairs has been received by his excellency Gov. Strong, direct from the president of the U S; and that the council are to assemble this day to take the subject into consideration.—We have not learned the precise nature of this communication; but report says the President of the U. S. intimates that the U. S. troops are to be removed from our garrisons, & that as danger (not imminent) exists, the militia will be wanted to do garrison duty in lieu of the troops, such is the report. As soon as we have any official notice on this interesting subject it shall be published.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August 4.*

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the detachment from this place to East Florida, the bearer of dispatches to governor Mitchell, in St. Mary's to his friend in this city, dated St. Mary's, July 10.

"We have received intelligence, that the new governor of Florida (Kinderland) has sent a flag to governor Mitchell, by one Arredondo, with a message to this effect: 'That if the United States were determined to take the fortress of Augustine, it should be rurrendered; but if they demanded it for the patriots only, that he would hold out to the last extremity.' We are in hourly expectation of the result of this interview, and the governor's message to colonel Smith, our commander, predicated thereon. It is expected, however, that the troops will be ordered to take the place immediately.'

The above is confirmed by another letter.

Extract of a letter from capt. Porter, of the United States' Frigate Essex, dated at sea, July 12, lat. 33, long. 66, to his friend in the city of N. York.

"At 2 o'clock this morning fell in with a British fleet of transports of 7 sail under convoy of the Minerva frigate, from Barbadoes, for Quebec, with 1100 troops, and captured one of them, a brig with 197 soldiers on board; but not having men to spare to send her in permitted her to proceed; not, however, without first taking out of her all the small arms and other munitions of war, ransoming the vessel, and putting the troops upon their parole of honor, not to serve again during the war, unless regularly exchanged. We endeavored to bring the frigate to action, but did not succeed."

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug 4.*

The schooner Nelson, capt. Woodside, has arrived at Baltimore, from Lisbon, which she left on the 28th of June. She brings intelligence of the retreat of the French army under the Duke of Ragusa (Marmont,) pursued by the allied army under Lord Wellington, who entered Salamanca on the 15th of June, the French then retiring to Valladolid.

DISPATCHES FROM ENGLAND.

We earnestly hope the dispatches now on their way to the city of Washington, will furnish positive and satisfactory evidence to our government that G. B. is seriously disposed to recede from the unwarrantable principles of her Orders in Council—Should this happily be the case, and should our government adopt a liberal and magnanimous course of conduct, our unfortunate country may speedily be relieved from the evils of war; and, under the blessings of Providence, resume her former station among the commercial nations of the World. The dispatches brought by the Ketch, arrived at New York, and which are addressed both to our Secretary of State, and to the British Secretary of Legation, were brought to this city last evening by Mr Barclay, the Messenger, who proceeded at 12 o'clock at night in the Baltimore Pilot, for Washington.

A letter from a gentleman in the island of St. Vincent, to his correspondent in New-York.

"Our volcano has lately made a most awful display of its horrid entrails, and has laid a full third part of this fine island under its ashes. All the land in its vicinity both to windward and leeward, are rendered unfit for cultivation, and two of the largest rivers dried up. They have been dug for, and found boiling. The mountain exhibits a frightful prospect. Nothing to be seen but lava; not a tree nor shrub—and even most of those awful chasms, glens and falls, formerly seen, are filled up:—yet, strange to tell, very few lives have been lost.

MEADVILLE, *August 5.*

Major Clark, brigade inspector of the 1st brigade, 16th division, of the militia of this state, by virtue of the authority vested in him by his excellency the governor, has called into service, two hundred volunteers who are to be stationed along lake Erie as a frontier guard.

Captain Cochran's company of riflemen will leave this place for Erie in the course of a few days.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *August* 14, 1812

It is with great pleasure we contradict that part of the account, published in our last, of the number of persons killed by the Baltimore mob. From authentic information, it appears, that only one person was killed; but the cruelty and barbarity exercised towards the others, is unexampled in the annals of any civilized country, France excepted.

After the attack had been made on the house, the civil authority interferred, and through the persuasion of the Mayor, and General Stricker of the militia, who pledged themselves for the security of Mr. Hanson and his friends, they were induced to surrender and give up their arms—they were then marched to jail under a military guard; on the way they were insulted in the grossest manner, and it was with difficulty the mob could be restrained from committing outrage on their persons. After they were lodged in jail, the guard was withdrawn, as if intended to give an opportunity to the infuriated populace to commence the work of blood. About 9 o'clock at night, on the 28th July, the mob took possession of the prison Gen. Lingan, a man who had served his country in the revolutionary war, and who, as a citizen was highly respectable, was the person killed; he was knocked down twice, after the second blow he remained senseless for some time, but recovering a little, he raised himself to his knees, and requested, if they were determined to kill him, that they would give him a few minutes to prepare for death; a ruffian immediately knocked his brains out with a club—Gen. Lee and several others were beaten in the most cruel and wanton manner, and left for dead by the mob, some humane person discovering signs of life in the mangled and disfigured bodies, sent for physicians who had them removed to a place of safety for the night, from whence they were the next day taken to the hospital; but, on the representation of the attending physicians, they were removed, on the night of the 29th eleven miles from the city, as it was ascertained if they remained at the hospital, they would be murdered. The friends of the sufferers, not thinking them safe even at eleven miles from the city, were conveying them by slow journies, to Yorktown in this state.

Mr. Hanson, who was the particular object of the vengeance of the mob, has most wonderfully escaped. He is much bruised.

It being understood that threats had been made to destroy the printing office of the Federal Republican newspaper, at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, between 5 and 600 volunteers from Alexandria completely armed and equipped, had marched to the city of Washington and paraded before the President's house, and that the officers had waited on the President and requested that he would accept their services to protect the lives and property of the citizens within the district. We have not heard what answer was given by the President. This information is from a gentleman just from Washington, who was present when the volunteers paraded.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated Meadville, 7th August, 1812.

"On Wednesday last an express passed through Erie on his way to Detroit, who informs, that eight companies of British troops had been sent from Fort Erie, by land, about ten days ago, to reinforce Malden, and that three vessels had been sent up the Lake with provisions for that place. These vessels were seen on Wednesday last about forty miles above the town of Erie."

From FRANKFORT. (Ken.) *Aug 5.*

By the last western mail Gov. Scott received a letter from Gov. Edwards of the Illinois territory, dated the 23d ult. in which he states that he "has discovered as formidable a combination of Indians as the western country has ever had to contend with: of the agency of unprincipled British emissaries in producing it, and of immediate danger to this part of the American frontier." It is stated in the letter

1500 warriors were assembled on the banks the Illinois river, and had canoes enough to support the whole of them—3377 consisting of different nations, were lately assembled at Chicago, at St. Joseph's Fort, and Miamie de Chein, at St. Joseph's Fort, and the Lake Michigan and its borders several thousands. He also states, that "all hopes of peace by any other means than hard fight must now be abandoned." Governor Edwards says the Indians in the Illinois territory had the declaration of war some days before it was known at Kaskaskia. From the information detailed above, and from confidential information received, which it is improper to publish, we have no doubt but the volunteers from this state will be called upon to march against the Indians in a few days.

Mr. Thomas D Carneal, assistant quartermaster to Gen. Hull's army, arrived this morning express from General Hull to our executive. He left Head Quarters at Sandwich on the 29th ultimo. General Hull requests a reinforcement of men from this state—he also mentions that Fort Michillimacinac was taken by the British aided by about 1000 Indians.

Governor Harrison has also requested four companies of militia infantry, as a reinforcement in his territory.

Governor Edwards' communications are such as to justify the ordering on a reinforcement to that quarter.

We understand that orders will immediately issue to comply with these requisitions—and it is the wish of the Governor, that every officer and soldier, of the detachment of this state, should be in his place, to carry into effect the orders, as soon as issued; of which they will be notified by express.

From Chillicothe, Aug 8.

We understand that Gen Winchester has received orders to reinforce Gen Hull with 1500 men. This detachment will consist of Kentucky Volunteers, and regulars recruited under the late act of Congress. One hundred regulars will go from this state, The brave Kentuckians now have the opportunity, which they have so long desired, of evincing their patriotic spirit.

Capt. Sutton and Ensign Van Horn, arrived in town last evening from Canada. They left the American army on Wednesday. We are sorry to say that Michillimackinac, which lies about 300 miles above Detroit, has been taken by the British and Indians. The forces consisted of about 1000—and the fortress was taken by surprise. The American army is in no want of provisions Its lines are within a few miles of fort Malden. Several Skirmishes have taken place, in some of which the Americans were successfull, in others the British were victorious. We understand, that gov. Meigs will immediately order out a considerable body of volunteers and militia to Detroit.

Avery Powers, Quarter Master sargeant in McArthur's regiment, is among those that are killed. His family which consists of a wife and several children, resides in Franklinton.

Twenty eight miles this side of Detroit Capt Sutton found two men dead and scalped One of whom was his own son A small party of Indians was seen afterwards in the woods. Captain Sutton and his party escaped without injury.

The second company of Chillicothe volunteers, were met at Fort Findly, and expected to reach Detroit on the 10th inst. The company, then consisted of about an hundred men. They were well and in good spirits. We do not calculate to here of an attack on fort Malden.

Mr Lyons, who started from this place with letters for Detroit, has stopped at the river Raisin, on account of some Indian alarms.

Extract of a letter from captain Ury, of the army of Ohio, to a gentleman in this town, dated Sandwich, July 26, 1812

"We have had four engagements with the Indians and British. The first time we beat them back and took the ground. The other three times, we had to retreat without the loss of a man, only two slightly wounded—one out of capt Pryal's company, and the other out of capt. Cunningham's.

Yesterday we had a warm engagement with a few of our men under the command of Major James Denny, particularly with the Indians, but had to leave the ground with the loss of three men one of our regiment, and we killed, it is supposed 12 Indians, and took a British captain prisoner."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr Scull,

The representation of the first outrages in Baltimore re-published in the Commonwealth from a Paper entitled the "*Whig*," appears to have been dictated with the double design of justifying the former and of promoting further disorders. The representation being evidently calculated to mislead the public, I have deemed it a duty to present your readers with a few remarks on the subject.

The Editor of the Baltimore Whig professes it to be his solemn opinion that, since a band of murderous traitors, as he was pleased to call men defending themselves, did provoke the people, the people ought to have put them every man to death. And has our freedom come to this? that instead of living under obedience to the laws, sanctioned by the people themselves, they can be excited with impunity by any traitor to the feelings of humanity, to destroy one another. Mark, Reader, what shortly followed this infamous incitement to Murder. The account of the first tumult appeared in the Paper of the 28th ult. and during the succeeding night, the victims of the preceding disturbances, are again attacked in their assylum, unarmed and unprotected. An aged and respectable man, is barbarously killed on the spot, and such as were unable to effect their escape, are beaten, maimed, and left for dead by their savage persecutors. Should they recover of their wounds, it is not to them but to a merciful Providence that any gratitude is due—And yet there are men hardened enough to palliate such atrocities! It is pretended that Mobs in favor of government are excusable. The natural consequence of such a principle is, that our present administration requires to be held up by the prostration of all law and orderly government.

It would also seem to follow, that any examination of the conduct of public men and measures for the purpose of effecting a change for the better, is no longer to be permitted. And since the liberty of a free communication of sentiment is fully acknowledge by our constitutions, this important right it seems is to be destroyed—Such a mode of supporting any administration by means of terror and cruelty, can no more stand than a house can stand divided against itself. But better things are to be hoped from that temperate and rational liberty which constitute a prominent feature of the *real American* character. Such liberty is ever accompanied with the love of order and of justice—spurious liberty is always attended by turbulence and ferocity of speech, demeanor and conduct. The civil authority is supported by the former in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, but without any servile flattery of the errors of men in office—on the other hand, the ignorant multitude are not unfrequently seduced by their blind guides to the commission of every enormity. Scenes of this kind, it may be added, usually terminate in the indiscriminate subjection of the country where they are permitted.

The executive magistrate deserts his station when he bears the sword with which he is invested without being a terror to evil doers. It is equally the duty of every citizen to support the government in the due and legitimate exercise of its authority. Every kind of riot, be the object what it may, is therefore an usurpation, which according to its object or its effects is most deserving of punishment. The law alone ought to govern, and will guide both rulers and citizens in every well ordered community. In case any other principle be countenanced, nay, if the disorganizing sentiments of the editors of certain papers should not be generally despised, and even held in abhorrence, no safety can long exist either for society at large, or its individual members.

HOMO.

DIED, on Sunday morning last about 11 o'clock, Mrs RACHEL COOPER, consort of Mr. James Cooper, of this place.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Cooper was in her usual health, and engaged in her domestic concerns, when she received a paralitic stroke, which deprived her of existence.

The death of Mrs. Cooper is a severe loss to her family—as a wife she was most affectionate—as a mother tender and indulgent—as a neighbour kind and obliging—and as a christian pious and devout

Her remains were interred on Monday morning in the burial ground of the First Presbyterian Church, attended by a larger concourse of female friends that we ever witnessed on any former occasion.

A short topographical description of

UPPER CANADA.

CANADA was divided into upper and lower provinces, by an act of parliament, in the 14th year of George III. Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the U. States, in a line from the 46th degree of north latitude, along the middle of the river Iroquois into Lake Ontario, and so in various lines to Lakes Erie, Superior, Huron, Long Lake, Lake of the Woods, from the north-western point of which it takes a westward direction to the river Mississippi. To the westward and to the northward, west of the Mississippi, its boundaries have been vaguely defined. To the northward it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, in the 49th parallel of north latitude, extending due west indefinitely.

Upper Canada is considered the most temperate climate, as well as the most fertile soil, belonging to the British in that quarter. The rapid improvements in agriculture, and the advancement of manufactures, are justly attributed to the activity and enterprise of the American farmers—who, from grants of crown lands, have been induced to settle in great numbers in that province. Indeed, Upper Canada would be considered as a territory belonging to the United States, from the immence difference which exists between the industry of its inhabitants and those of Lower Canada; from their manners, habits and appearance—and from the value of their farms and the luxurious appearance of their crops Several Scotch settlements are found there, whose farms are in a high state of cultivation Upper Canada is divided into 19 counties—York, the seat of government, is about 43 degrees and 36 minutes of north latitude. It is handsomely laid out, and has an excellent harbour, which discharges its waters from the Don and Humber into Lake Ontario, within two miles of the city. York is furnished with commodious block houses, arsenal, etc. which are principally built on a peninsula called Gibraltar point Vessels of all sizes may be built here. Several British vessels of war have already been finished at this point, which now navigate Ontario.

Kingston, at the head of St. Lawrence, may be considered as the next important town in Upper Canada. It is situated in 44 degrees and 8 minutes of north latitude and in 75 degrees 41 minutes west longitude. It has a barracks for troops, with several store and block houses. The king's ships winter at this place, and likewise all the batteaux which navigate the St. Lawrence and convey military stores from Montreal. In 1804, the British had but three or four vessels of war, carrying from 10 to 20 guns; the number we believe is increased to 10, the command of which is given to a commodore. The military force and power of Upper Canda are objects of the least attention. Possessing no important point or key to the province, the forts and other armaments are scattered in various directions, and none of them possess sufficient importance to hold out against a superior and active force. Fort Malden is the first point of any importance. Fort George, and the forts at Niagara, are in a like manner, weak and inefficient.

THE LAY PREACHER.

(The following is selected, as affording a seasonable lesson, from a series of elegant and instructive essays, presented to the readers of the Port Folio, by that lamented scholar and gentleman, the late Mr. Joseph Dennie.)

"LET US GET UP EARLY."

THE wisest man of Palestine among other valuable legacies, has left us this admirable injunction. He was, himself, an early riser, passionate in his love, and persevering in the pursuits of wisdom. In his celebrated song, which stamps him the Ovid of Judea, one of the first petitions to timid beauty, which the ingenuity, not less than the ardor of the lover devised, was, that she would '*rise up* and come away.' At *day break*, and while the shadows of night are retiring, he impatiently awaits the sun, with healing in his beams, to direct him to 'the orchard of pomegranates, the well of living waters, and streams from Lebanon.'

Solomon would hardly have written three thousand proverbs, and a madrigal to his love, with such wisdom and wit, if he had not by the air and scenery of the morning, invigorated his health, and kindled his fancy. Whether active as a king, or indolent as a lover, he perceived that early hours were auxiliary both to business and pleasure, and, therefore, judiciously advised to rise with the lark.

In our climate, a midsummer *morning's* dream not Shakespeare himself should be permitted to tell. Blankets and pillows look so dull and warm, and the green grass and trees so cheerful and refreshing, it is wonderful the sluggard cannot, with half shut eyes, discern such wide extremes, and prefer strolling in the fields to tumbling in bed.

But in the course of my parochial visitations, my early tap at many a door is often answered by a voice exclaiming from behind a curtain; it is the voice of the sluggard. The cock has crowed twice, and certain robins have sung two hymns and a ballad before half my acquaintance have 'girded their loins,' buckled their shoes, and combed their hair. Yet these creatures, not content with the naps of the night, swathe themselves, like so many Egyptian mummies, in a sheet, four hours after sunrise, and then have the impudence to rise and talk of business and the beauty of the day.

The princely poet, author of our excellent text, when exhorting to summer enjoyments, points not to the night season, nor to the 'inner pavilion' of the palace, but informs us that his 'bed is *green*,' and his love displayed in the open air.

The gallant Solomon invites the blushing belle of Egypt to a *morning's* ramble into the vineyards, and gives her his loves amid the dews of dawn. Well wert thou called wise, thou sensitive prince, if it were only for thy knowledge of the female heart.—Well didst thou know that the buds of beauty, like the blossoms of Shinar, stealing fresh vigor from repose, expand all their sweetness to the morning ray. In modern times, the torpid lover snores, amid the evening fog, the praises of his mistress, while the sprightly strains of his serenade are obtuned by the mists of midnight. Or, perhaps with that ideal and metaphysical love, which tormented Don Quixotte, and other hair-brained knights of chivalry, he merely *dreams* of an *absent* mistress, and leaves to the early and active wooer to experience the charming vicissitudes of genuine passion.

In close parlours, and the long winter's eve we may pore over rent rolls, and engross marriage settlements. Let the decayed gentleman, in cork-soaled shoes, golo-shoes and flannel, court the delicate maiden, in the close cap, and comfortable bed gown. But he, who would woo thee, buxom health, must

'Brush, with hasty step, the dews away,
'And meet the sun upon the upland lawn'

He must not seek thee behind fire-screens, or rolling on a sofa, but must erect a lodge in the village; and before day break, and the shadows flee away, when the rose and the mandrake give a sweet smell, listen to the jocund song, mingling with the matin of the lark.

But the morning air breathes not for lovers alone. If the philosopher will arise and meditate at the morning tide, though he may not rival the fame, he may attain the old age of Chancellor Bacon.

The Divine, by the light of the rising sun, may catch hints from creation, which may serve to raise the affections of his flock to Him, who divided the light from the darkness.

The Merchant who opens his counting house windows to the breeze of the morn, may perhaps find a reward in the custom of the early purchaser.

The Lawyer, who has groped the preceding day, in the intricacies of special pleading, when he views the peaceful face of the morning, and is enlightened by the beamy sun, may perchance, from the serenity of the hour, be led to con the eulogium of 'blessed are the peace makers.'

While the blythe Husbandman, whom Providence has ordained to mingle pleasure with profit, find amid his lowing herds, bleating sheep and flushing fields an excitement to the task of the coming day.

I cannot conclude this paper without exhorting with emphasis, every studious, every sedentary, and every contemplative man to *to get up early*, and thus to find time for the accomplishment of both profitable and pleasurable purposes. Though we cannot literally, like the Orientals, gather 'a cluster of *camphire* in the vineyards of Engedi;' though we cannot repair to the 'mountain of *myrrh*, and to the hills of *frankincense*;' though the '*pomegranate*,' does not redden in our vales, nor '*calamus*,' nor '*cinnamon*,' scent our groves, yet even in this western wild, we may find the lilly of the valley and the rose of fragrance. Let us, therefore, forsaking the feverish dreams of the morning pillow, shake off the enfeebling chains of Sloth, 'and go down into the garden to seed and to gather lillies.' Let us inspect 'the fruits of the valley,' and 'see whether the vines flourish' By the 'rivers of waters' let us walk and expatiate through the leafy cloisters in the Temple of Nature.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday the 30th June, the directors of the Theological Seminary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, agreeably to appointment by the assembly, held their first meeting at Princeton, in the state of N. Jersey. After the introductory solemnities of public worship, the board of directors, we understand, proceeded, with great unanimity and cordiality to the discharge of the duties of their trust, and have completely organized the seminary, so far as this is practicable, under a single professor. We learn that the inauguration of the professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, the Rev Dr. Alexander of Philadelphia, is fixed for the second Wednesday of August next; and that the seminary will on that day, be opened for the reception of pupils This information may be relied on; and we cannot forbear to add, that we think it information which will gladden the hearts of all who love the prosperity in Zion, and that the prayers and patronage, of all her friends, will be cheerfully extended to this infant and interesting institution.

New Hampshire.—It is a fact that the legislature of this state, which at its first meeting was democratic, has become so decidedly changed in consequence of the war, that it was not thought proper to trust them with the appointment of electors, and therefore, it was left with the people to chuse by a general ticket, preferring a remote possibility of success to a certainty of defeat—*N. York Even Post.*

From the Baltimore American.

TO FARMERS.

The following method is recommended to preserve Wheat for years from the fly that prevails more or less every year in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and more particularly on the Bays, Rivers and adjacent country.

Get your wheat out of your straw as early as you possibly can; clean the straw well from the chaff and wheat; if you have a barn, put your wheat away in bulk, leaving the chaff with it—I knew wheat kept several years during the Revolutionary War in this way free from all insects—Rats and mice cannot burrow in this bank, it will continually fall on them.

Those that have not barns may make pens with logs, or fence rails; first laying logs or rails on the earth sufficient to keep the damp from rising to injure the wheat; then cover the floor twelve or eighten inches thick with straw well tread down—put your wheat on this floor mixed with all its chaff, and as you fill the pen, line the inside well with straw; when you have filled your pen in this way, stack your straw on the top of it, seeing that the straw extends well over the top of the pen to carry off the rain.

E. K.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

DOCTOR BRUNOT is appointed surgeon of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in the place of Doctor Curry All those residing within the bounds of said Regiment, between the age of 18 and 45 years, and who conceive themselves to be invalids, will apply to the surgeon for certificates to that effect, without delay.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will proceed to enroll all those between the ages aforesaid, who do not produce a certificate from the surgeon, stating their disability.

JOEL FERREE, Lieut. Col.

August 10, 1812.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual, He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

THEATRE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Theatre, about to be erected in Pittsburgh, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the house of *James Gibson*, on the bank of the Monongahe'a, at 7 o'clock in the Evening of Monday next:

ISAAC ROBERTS, Treasurer

August 11, 1812.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

IN consequence of orders received from the Adjutant General to me directed, requiring the Public Arms to be put in complete repair, the commanding officers of companies of the 141st regiment, are hereby notified to deliver up all public arms in their respective companies to *James Gibson*, quarter master of said regiment, on or before the 17th day of this month, that they may be cleaned and repaired.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade,
15th Division, P. M.

August 12, 1812.

GUNSMITHS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT proposals will be received in writing at the house of *James Gibson*, in Pittsburgh, from the 18th of this instant until the 25th, for cleaning and repairing the Public Arms within the bounds of the 141st Regiment.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade,
15th Division P. M.

NOTICE,

To James T Tatterson.

ON the night of the 13th of April last, said Tatterson left the house of the subscriber in Noblesburgh, in a state of intoxication, and lost his mare, saddle and bridle in the woods, and returned next day to the subscriber's, and prevailed on him to hunt his mare, and during his absence said Tatterson went off and has not been seen since. This is to notify said Tatterson, that if he does not come and take her away before the 17th inst. she will be sold on that day for her keeping.

CHARLES MORELAND.

Noblesburgh, August 10, 1812.

A BUNCH OF KEYS

WAS found in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The owner may them again by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and paying for this advertisement.

August 13, 1812.

NOTICE

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting my wife Susanna on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WEIR.

Pittsburgh, August 10 1812

MINGO BOTTOM

FOR SALE;

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river, This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stones and several never failing springs There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812 tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 6.*

Baltimore Riots .. Again.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, by this day's Mail

About 9 o'clock last night a commotion took place in this city, opposite the Post Office. The mob had assembled with the determination of destroying that building, for having dared in the morning to circulate the Federal Republican.

The Mayor, however, called upon the Militia; and one or two companies of Infantry and a troop of Horse turned out. It is said, on the Mayor's ordering the Mob to disperse they required of him first to discharge the military, and on the word of command being given to the horse to "draw swords," they understood it to "charge," by which the mob was dispersed and one of the ring-leaders arrested.

The Mayors conduct, on the whole last night, is said to have been resolute and determined Another Military detachment is ordered out for this evening; and it is generally believed the mob will not be subdued until a great example is made.

The mob did not disperse without expressing their intention of persevering in distressing the obnoxious Post-office. And it is expected that tonight they will assemble in redoubled strength & armed to cope with the military.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL RESCINDED.

In confirmation of the reports on this subject we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Halifax, of July 22, to a gentleman in this city. Its authenticity may be relied on:—

HALIFAX, July 22, 1812

"The dispatches for Mr Foster by the Ketch Gleaner have this instant been made public. The orders in Council were rescinded on the 17th of June."

J. P & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

—

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.
Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

—

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorcy, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, betwesn Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

—

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentery or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James K. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

MINGOE BOTTOM
FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres; on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.
June 24, 1812. tf

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to *M.* James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

2,000 Pounds
BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber has entered into a contract for supplying the United States garrison at this place, with Beef, during the season.—Farmers who have Beef Cattle to sell, will find a ready sale and good price, and cash in hand, by applying to WILLIAM DEAL, Jr. Second street, opposite Pennsylvania Bank.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1812

N B. Those who cannot conveniently send their cattle, they will be sent for by applying as above. tf

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FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf

GROCERIES.
Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

LIGHT DRAGOON RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

BY command of the Secretary of War, a Recruiting Rendezvous is now opened in this place for the 1st Regiment United States Cavalry.

The advantages in entering this service at present are truly great; namely, *a bounty of Sixteen Dollars, a sufficient supply of good and handsome Cloathing, together with Sixty Dollars per annum; the whole of which the Soldier may lay up for himself as all necessary articles for his subsistence are provided by law, without any expence to him.* In addition to the foregoing, every soldier who shall be regularly discharged, shall at the time of receiving such discharge, be entitled to receive *three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.*

An Officer will attend at the Rendezvous daily, for the purpose of enrolling such Youths of Spirit as may be willing to enter into this truly honourable service.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Captain 1st Regt. Light Dragoons
Pittsburgh, 29th June, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
SADDLER,

REQUESTS those persons to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accounts and receive payment. He also calls upon those persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; the loss which he has lately sustained, renders it indispensibly necessary that a complete settlement of his accounts should take place; he therefore flatters himself that no one will compel him to resort to coercive measures to obtain his just debts.

He carries on his business as usual, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, and will use his best endeavors to please those who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1812.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW Tickets in the second class of the Vaccine Institution Lottery, *now drawing*, may be had on a credit payable in prizes or cash at the conclusion of the drawing, if application be early made to the subscribers residing in Baltimore, or to Messrs. *T. & J. Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

This Lottery contains four grand capital prizes

of	- -	$ 20000
Two of	- -	5000
Ten of	- -	1000, &c.

All yet in the wheel, and 4000 tickets drawn

☞ Companies or individuals who feel disposed to adventure, will never find a better chance to make an independent fortune speedily.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL
Principal Agents for the Managers.
July 23, 1812.

FOUND, on the 8th July, inst. a sum of MONEY, in Bank Notes. The loser, on giving satisfactory evidence that the Notes are his property, may have them again, on paying charges.

PETER KINTNER.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF
LINEN

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, while bleached, half bleached, or one-third bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street. July 20, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Emmetsburgh, Frederick county, Maryland, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high; inclines a little to the mulatto; an active, well set fellow about 23 of age; has a small scar over one of his eyes; is fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is very impudent; plays on the violin. He had on when he left home a lead coloured country cloth coat, a black and white striped waistcoat, tow linen trowsers and shirt, the sleeves of which are striped; a roram hat much worn; but it is probable he may change his dress—He has been accustomed to attend masons.—It is probable he has gone to Pennsylvania and will attempt to pass as a free man. Ten Dollars will be paid for securing him in any jail within 30 miles, the above reward if a greater distance, and reasonable charges if brought home, by

WILLIAM LONG.
Friends creek, July 14, 1812.

GRAIN & CASH.

Seventy Five Cents Cash will be given for
WHEAT,
And *Fifty Cents* per bushel for
CORN & RYE,
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill, June 3, 1812

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING BUSINESS, at the old stand, Strawberry-alley, near the German meeting house He has two machines in complete order, and hopes by good workmanship, and the strictest attention to business, to merit a continuance of that flattering encouragement which he has heretofore received. He will card wool from this date at the very low price of eight cents per pound.

JAMES ARTHURS.
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1812. tf
N B. The highest price in *CASH*, will be given at the above place for any quantity of good clean WOOL.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.
April 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

Original Patent and Family
MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in the throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.